

The Times-Dispatch

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT
THE
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.
BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 516 EAST MAIN
STREET.

At No. 4 North Tenth Street,
Richmond, Va. Entered Janu-
ary 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va.,
as second-class matter, under
Act of Congress of March 3,
1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 216 Colorado
Building, Fourteenth and G Streets,
Northwest.
Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,
No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Har-
rison's, No. 109 North Sycamore Street.
The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold
at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is
sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, includ-
ing Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester,
by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents
per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL	One Year	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily, with Sun.	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	50
"without Sun.	4.00	2.00	1.00	40
Sun. edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	25
Weekly (Wed.)	1.00	.50	.25	—

All Unsigned Communications will be
rejected.

Rejected Communications will not be
returned unless accompanied by stamps.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full
Associated Press Service, the London
Times War Service and the Hearst News
General News Service and has its own
correspondents throughout Virginia and
North Carolina and in the leading cities
of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore
or country, have The Times-Dispatch
go with you.

City subscribers before leaving the
city during the summer should notify
their carrier or this office (Phone 38)
if you write, give both out-of-town
and city addresses.

Mr. Bryan Loses.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7th.
The Times-Dispatch has repeatedly pre-
dicted that Mr. William J. Bryan would
go to the National Democratic Convention
as an obstructionist, and that he would
have to be reckoned with. Both pre-
dictions were fulfilled to-day.

Mr. Bryan received a great ovation
it came largely from the galleries, and
it is possible that much of it was the
expression of the radicals, but much of
it was genuine. Bryan enthusiasm. He
is still popular, and he makes a splendid
appearance before a crowd. On the floor
of the convention, the demonstration was
from Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky, Cal-
ifornia, Iowa, Rhode Island, Arizona,
North and South Dakota, Utah and
Hawaii, but even that shows that Mr.
Bryan still has a following.

As obstructionist, he submitted a mi-
nority report in the Illinois contest,
though the committee as a body reported
in favor of the sitting delegates. Mr.
Bryan made an eloquent plea for jus-
tice, for party honor, for the great Dem-
ocratic principle of majority rule. He
enthusiased his hearers, and his motive was
not apparent at the start.

But just before he concluded his elo-
quent speech, he threw the firebrand and
made it hiss. He recalled that some of
the delegates who had been seated had
voted for Palmer and Buckner. His
plea was for justice, and all that, but the
conclusion forces itself that his real pur-
pose was to "avenge" himself of his ad-
versaries, and to stir up the discord of
other days. The convention voted down
his report more than two to one. But
Mr. Bryan did not proclaim himself to
be a marplot. He came with fair words
upon his lips. He declared that he had
come to the convention in harmonious
frame of mind; that he had come in the
hope that a platform would be framed,
upon which all Democrats should com-
fortably stand; yet a little while ago,
Mr. Bryan was asked by The Times-
Dispatch, face to face, if there was any
possible platform, upon which he and the
gold Democrats could stand, and he said
no; that the "cleavage had gone to the
bottom."

Mr. Bryan said to-day that he had
come to the convention in the hope that
a candidate would be nominated, whom
all Democrats could support. Yet, a
little ago, he said that Parker, whose
nomination is a moral certainty, was
the tool of corporations, and could not
be trusted. Is not Mr. Bryan an in-
teresting politician? But thanks to the
safe and sane Democracy, the solution
of the puzzle is no longer a matter of
importance to the party. He made a
test of his strength to-day and saw that
his control was gone. He shot his arrow,
but it fell short.

W. S. C.

Some Issues of the Campaign.

The coming campaign will be fought
on the issues of prosperity and the race
question. As to the race question—
though its prominence as a campaign
issue may be desired by some, it will
be deplored by true patriots whether
Northern or Southern—Democrats or Re-
publicans. When President Grant said:
"Let us have peace," he raised a more
enduring monument to his fame than the
memory of his campaigns, and when Wil-
liam McKinley took up the same work
he endeared himself to a people which his
sympathy and patriotism had reunited
behind all expectation. It remained for
Roosevelt to destroy in large measure
the mutual confidence between the North
and South that McKinley had so pain-
stakingly and broadly raised; and it is
now for the Republican party, no longer
under McKinley's beneficial guid-
ance, to attempt to again disrupt our
country on partisan, sectional and color
lines. The disruption can be accomplish-

ed, but it will inevitably entail the over-
throw of the Republican party and re-
tard the settlement of the race question
for years. As John Sharp Williams well
said—the whites have no real ground for
fear. It is the negroes of the South, the
business and the peace of the whole coun-
try that will suffer from any such re-
turn to reconstruction methods.

So much for the race issue. As to all
the prosperity that we have had since
1890, the Republicans take sole credit and
announce with unctuous self-satisfaction
that for the future they will "stand pat."
What is "standing pat?" To quote Mr.
Williams again, it is "a shibboleth, which
makes them known—one to the other—a
shibboleth drawn from the gambler's
table: "Stand pat," a precept born of
cowardice and fear to move." But on
what do they base their right to this
humble cry? Surely the Republicans can
and must take the blame for the Sher-
man bill, but the repeal belongs to the
Democrats. The Republicans can justly
have the blame for the extravagance of
Harrison's administration, but not the
credit for the economy of Cleveland's. It
was a Republican Congress and President
that unsettled our money question, and
a Democratic Congress and President that
put us indubitably and forever on a gold
basis.

So much we may say of human effort
and intelligence, but how about prosper-
ity? Surely not even the effrontery of
Roosevelt's blind conceit would claim Re-
publican credit for bountiful crops at
home and scanty crops abroad; for the
increase in the price of wheat from 43
to 70 cents, and for the consequent influx
of wealth with work for idle hands and
food for empty mouths. Nor can the
Republican party "point with pride" to
the enormous increase of the gold output
in South Africa and Alaska. These are
causes that lie beyond human control.
These are makers of prosperity that are
given and withheld without regard to
votes or platforms, and so far as human
interference can take credit, the praise
lies with the Democrats who prepared
the way by putting national finance once
and for all on a sound basis.

This much, however, the Republican
party has done, and for this it should an-
swer. It has taken advantage of great
prosperity to bind yet heavier burdens
on the laboring man. It has by special
legislation more strongly entrenched pro-
tected industries which prey upon the
defenseless American consumer. It has
allowed widespread official corruption to
grow rampant in government depart-
ments. It has through President Roose-
velt added unnecessary millions to an
already corrupt pension roll, and that,
too, by an unheard of usurpation of
executive authority. It has made faint-
hearted attacks on illegal combinations
for the purpose of creating the impres-
sion of "trust-busting."

All this and more it has done and by
so doing it has welded the unorganized
and oppressed Democrats into an oppo-
sition that will prove to Mr. Roosevelt
that neither he nor his policies are desired
by the American people.

Populist Programme.

After a convention, which was lacking
in enthusiasm and confidence, the Popu-
lists nominated Thomas E. Watson, of
Georgia, for President and Thomas H.
Tribbles, of Nebraska, for Vice-President.
At the end there was a stampede for
Watson, and his nomination was made
unanimous. The Populist party adopted
a platform similar to those of previous
years, of which the cardinal points are
the sole right of the government to tes-
se money and government ownership of
railroads, telegraph, telephone, postal
services and the establishment of a par-
cels post. On the labor question, the
Populists endorsed the eight-hour day for
factories, workshops and mines, as well
as government offices. So much for spe-
cific aims. On the general theory of gov-
ernment the Populist platform said: "We
demand a return to the original inter-
pretation of the Constitution and a fair
and impartial enforcement of laws under
it, and denounce government by injunc-
tion and imprisonment without the right
of trial by jury." The "initiative and re-
ferendum" were also endorsed and cor-
porations were required to be subjected
to such government control as would pro-
tect the public.

On the whole, the platform is moder-
ately socialistic, and has just about the
same objects as other parties of like
tendencies in England. The attitude of
the American people towards the Demo-
cratic and Republican parties at present
is such as to make the Populists only a
voice crying in the wilderness. The two
great parties at present represent broadly
the real political aims of the vast ma-
jority of our people. The Populist party
is rather an experimental and academic
statement of theories, which have no pos-
sibility of being put into effect by the
Populists. Like all theories, however,
they may develop force, and the history
of theoretical parties is generally that
their best ideas are adopted by the prac-
tical parties when the people are ready
for the advance called for. Of the Popu-
list demands, that which calls for the
establishment of a parcels post will
certainly receive most general approval.
Certainly in Thomas E. Watson, the Popu-
lists will have a brilliant and aggressive
campaigner, and, though the party is
no longer a force in American political
life in point of voters, it will not fail
of influence on the ideals of the other
parties.

Dr. Alderman Accepts.

When the question of a president for
the University of Virginia was first agi-
tated, those who were opposed to such a
departure doubted first whether a satis-
factory man could be gotten, and second,
whether, if he were gotten, it would
not mean such a change in the Uni-
versity system of government as to se-
riously impair its efficiency. After a long
canvass by the board of visitors, the
name of Dr. Edwin A. Alderman was
mentioned as the choice for the presi-
dency. There was a unanimous expres-
sion of opinion that if anybody could
accomplish the work desired it was Dr.
Alderman, and that he not only could,

but would, by the sheer force of his per-
sonality, give the University that direc-
tion and concentration which it needed.
The University of Virginia, its board of
visitors and its alumni all appreciate the
pressure that has been brought to bear
on Dr. Alderman to keep him at Tulane.
They appreciate his high attainments,
his lofty ideals and his capacity for ad-
ministration, and with this appreciation
is bound up a hearty and faithful desire
and intention to support and aid Dr. Al-
derman in his task. It will not be a
simple matter to convert a confederation
of autonomous chairs into a republic with
a powerful executive head, but under
such circumstances as those which con-
fronted the University of Virginia, and
with such a leader as Dr. Alderman has
shown himself to be, the change should
be accomplished with the least friction
and the greatest efficiency.

We congratulate the State of Virginia
on Dr. Alderman's acceptance, and as-
sure Dr. Alderman that he will be wel-
comed by all who are interested in the
University of Virginia and given full and
cordial support in his high and important
duties.

The Philadelphia Press comes to us
profusely illustrated with cuts made from
snapshots photographs, and showing the
enraged New Jersey farmers armed with
shotguns, pistols and rifles, out in the
brush, hunting for a negro named Aaron
Timbers, who a few days ago criminally
assaulted Mrs. Charles Biddles, a white
woman of Burlington county. Even in
the absence of the lengthy story ac-
companying the cuts we could easily tell
from the pictures that had the enraged
white men found the negro, there would
have been no trial by jury. Judge Lynch
would promptly have attended to Timbers.
The pictures look very much like some
of those we have seen illustrating how
Texans and Mississippians and Virginians
sometimes hunt for bad negroes. Here
is your object lesson that tells of the
quality of white men's blood and how
it is thicker than sentiment, and that
geography cuts no figure when the bad
negro makes his devilish encroachments
upon the white man's social domain.
The bad negro and the nameless crime
call for a session of Judge Lynch's court
just as promptly in New Jersey or Penn-
sylvania or Massachusetts as in Texas
or Mississippi or Virginia.

Tillman had to be heard, and it was,
perhaps, well enough that his text was
so harmless a thing as the white man
plank. Everybody except Tillman is dis-
posed to laugh the nigger plank, in Mr.
Roosevelt's platform, off the stage.

Cutting hay on the Hudson and cut-
ting considerable ice on the upper waters
of the Mississippi at one and the same
time. Is the double act Judge Parker
took part in during the last few days.

The Virginia delegation took the bit
in its mouth and instructed itself for
Parker at a rapid rate; that is to say,
while the train was making about fifty
miles an hour.

The Hon. John H. Reagan, the only
surviving member of President Davis's
Confederate Cabinet, is a conspicuous
member of the St. Louis Convention.

As far as we have been able to dis-
cover, nobody at St. Louis showed a
determined disposition to throw a low
line to Colonel Bryan.

Many of the statements of some of the
St. Louis special correspondents can well
be taken with a big Western grainary
of allowance.

A Philadelphia man was run over and
killed by a hearse. Philadelphia's ruling
passion, slowness, remains strong even
unto death.

Lightning struck the Governor's office
yesterday, but it was not of the political
kind, and the Governor was out of town,
too.

The market stalls and fruit stands of
Richmond fail to show any evidence of
the brevity of the peach crop of this
year.

"I intend to reach the pole," says Lieu-
tenant Peary, and the same sounds like
an expression borrowed from a race
horse.

John Sharp Williams and Elihu Root,
we suppose, will go down in history as
the keynotes of 1904.

The Roanoke town cow has at last
been ordered to go "way back in the pen
and sit down."

The Argus-eyed Virginians will take in
and see the World's Fair as well as the
convention.

More than one low line seems to have
suffered a little over straining at St.
Louis.

Dr. Theodor Herzl, the Famous
Zionist, Dead.

In a small town in the Swiss Alps, Dr.
Theodor Herzl died from heart trouble.
In the forty-fourth year of his life.
The news of his death spread rapidly,
and a great shock fell upon the few mil-
lions of his followers, who recognized in
him one of their best leaders.

Dr. Herzl's career as a Zionist and Jew-
ish patriot, though brief, was yet a most
brilliant one. Until about eight years ago
he was very little known among Jews.
The first was a small, unassuming Jew
was a very good newspaper writer, a large
novelist and an excellent critic. For the
past thirteen or fourteen years he had
been associated with the "Wiener Neue
Presse" as one of the ablest on their
staff of editors.

The reactionary agitation of the anti-
Semites made Dr. Herzl for the first time
feel that he was a Jew, and that there
existed a Jewish problem. How to solve
it was his life's work.

The strength of his views as a Zion-
ist was clearly demonstrated in his book,
"The Jewish State." This rather vision-
ary production presented Herzl's views as
to how the Jews would upon the few mil-
lions of his domain. The book, immediately
after its production, was translated into
almost every language, and Zionists all
over the world began to recognize in him
one of their greatest leaders.

Although Zionism was created by
Herzl, yet he must be credited with de-
veloping it from a narrow religious sect
to a great political movement, with nearly
three million adherents.
After the massacre of 1882, the Zion-
ists of Russia began a strong agitation
for Palestine. The Palestinian movement,
or Zionism of those days, was based on

MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City.

Sketch No. 11—Series Began June 20, 1904.

Ashton Starke is one of the prominent
men of Richmond. He is also widely
known. Everybody knows him and every-
body likes him. Mr. Starke is a native of
Richmond, and comes of a family whose
residence in this vicinity is traced back
far into the past century. His grand-
father was a colonel in the Mexican war
and represented the district, in which
was Hanover county, in the councils of
the State.

Ashton Starke was the only son of P. H.
Starke, so well remembered by our older
citizens as a man of strong personality
and intellect, and one of Richmond's
leading and best citizens. The subject
herewith was educated at the well re-
membered schools of Roger Martin and
David Turner, and later at Richmond Col-
lege, having given one session to attend-
ing the law class under Dr. J. M. M.
Curry and Mr. Davis. He served a full
term as president of the Richmond Col-
lege Alumni Association.

Mr. Starke was ever popular among
our people. His geniality, ready wit, in-
ventiveness of mind and cautious busi-
ness qualifications have rendered him a
general favorite in the business arena,
as also in the social circles. With it all
he is devoid of "airs and graces," full
of bon homo and good humor, and few
excel him in repartee. He has never
courted public position, but was at one
time prevailed upon to "stand for" the
State Legislature, and his reputation and
speeches easily insured his election. He
declined re-election.

His signal strength as an organizer,
etc., was shown as the president of the
Virginia exposition in 1897, the largest
and most creditable fair of the kind ever
held in this State. In 1899 Mr. Starke,
under the instructions of the Chamber
of Commerce, prepared a paper entitled
"Richmond's Needs," which was ordered
printed and thousands of copies
distributed.

While a member of the Legislature Mr.
Starke was one of the most active mem-
bers of the committee which made the
report on the Virginia State debt, which
gave the data and facts upon which to

entirely different principles. Money was
accumulated by nearly every congregation
and small colonies organized all over
the Holy Land for the purpose of teach-
ing young generation agriculture, but the
desired purpose was not achieved, and the
movement was at a perfect stand-
still when Dr. Herzl took an active part
about eight or nine years ago.
Zionism of those days, was based on
Dr. Herzl was the first to begin the
agitation for the purpose of Palestine,
where every Jew should have a political
guaranty of individual liberty. Instead
of being subject to the Sultan; he was
the one to organize the great Zionist con-
vention in Basle, where representa-
tives of Jews from all over the world
were present, and he was also
the one who communicated with the
Sultan and other powers regarding the
establishment of a Jewish home; at all
the conventions Dr. Herzl was the pre-
siding officer, and the news was spread
which he was connected with the organ.
Dr. Herzl was the most important Euro-
pean Jew, who recognized Zionism as an
important factor of the Jewish cause.

By means of these factors he succeeded
in bringing the Jews out from the
synagogues and Russian ghettos to the
wide world.

Herzl, as head of the movement, suc-
ceeded in interesting such men as Max
Nordau; the Italian scientist, Lombroso;
and the poet, Heinrich Heine. He suc-
ceeded in winning the support of the
will, the American economist, Richard
Goethel, and the world-renowned Nor-
wegian critic, George Brandes. All these
splendid men are still indefatigable work-
ers for the Jewish cause.

By and by, however, Dr. Herzl
placed Zionism on so high a plane that
even the most intelligent and wealthy
Jews were no longer ashamed of belong-
ing to it, but in profoundity and enthu-
siasm the movement had lost a great
leader. Dr. Herzl died in Basle. The
most ardent and enthusiastic Zionists
had been orthodox Russian rabbis and
folk-poets, for it was a part of their
belief to restore Jerusalem and have a gov-
ernment of their own.

Dr. Herzl, as a diplomat, saw clearly
that satisfactory arrangements with the
Sultan could not be made. He, therefore,
originated a new idea of purchasing land
in some remote part of Eastern Africa,
where the persecuted Jews could be set-
tled in small colonies. With this idea
he came out openly at the last Basle con-
vention, thereby antagonizing every or-
thodox Jew, for the spirit of going to the
promised land was entirely eliminated.
By a doctrine, Zionism is known to have
more separate factions with different
theories than any other movement; yet
the competent leader had more than
enough energy and skill to control the
entire movement.

With the death of Dr. Theodor Herzl
Zionism lost its best and greatest leader,
and it is very doubtful to say the least,
whether any one can be selected from its
ranks to fill his place.

JEROME H. JONESOFF.

Personal and General.

T. L. St. Germaine, a Chippewa, has
just been admitted to the bar by Iowa
and is the State's first Indian practitioner
at law.

Thomas S. Lippy, millionaire, amateur
athlete and philanthropist, is president
of the Seattle, Wash., Y. M. C. A. branch.
Mr. Lippy made a great deal of money
in the Klondike, where one claim yielded
him over \$1,000,000.

Miss Annie S. Peck, of Boston, has sail-
ed for South America to make the
ascent of Mount Sarata in the Andes,
between 21,000 and 25,000 feet high. She
attended the Washington Convention, and
was compelled to give it up because of un-
favorable weather. Miss Peck also pro-
poses to visit the crater at Nahama, the
highest volcano in the world.

Ellis Meredith, one of the best known
political writers in the West, comes very
justly by his literary ability. Though
born in the Wyoming Territory, he was
of Huguenot stock. One of her ancestors
was a Josef Starin, who wrote a satire
which was a real success. He was shot
and killed by the French for which Voltaire
was sent for the first time
to the Bastille.

When Assistant Secretary Adee, of the
State Department, travels abroad, as he
does every summer, he always carries
two watches on his person with Wash-
ington, D. C., time. He has said:
"When I want to think United States I
pull out the Washington watch, and
when I don't, I think European, I look
at the other."

TWO FIRE ALARMS.

Small Blaze at Krug's Soap Fac-
tory—False Alarm.

Two alarms of fire were turned in yester-
day afternoon. The first from Box 25
on Twenty-fifth and Main Streets, was a false
alarm. No one knew who turned in the alarm,
nor was there a fire.

The second came from Box 68, C. J. Krug's
soap factory, on north Swanton Street. The
fire was a small one, and was occasioned
by sparks from a defective fire. The
damage was trifling and the fire was put out
by the local Chesapeake and Ohio depart-
ment.

Assume Their Duties.

Inspector Roper will begin his duties to-day.
His headquarters will be at the patrol sta-
tion, Sixth and Marshall Streets. Captain
Kearse took charge of the night duty. Det-
ective Sergeant Warner began to draw
his increased salary yesterday. Officer
Hartson Heigite and Swannboro will get
at each other at 2:30 o'clock. The latter club



figure the settlement, the late lamented
Mr. Craig being the expert accountant em-
ployed. He was for two years president
of the Commonwealth Club.
Mr. Starke stands something less than
six feet six inches in height, and few
men are better known. He is a man of
strong convictions and the courage to
stand by them. He rates men rather for
what they are than for what they are
worth, and meets the humble and the
pretentious everywhere just alike. He
has from the beginning of his business
career stuck to the same channel, and
to-day is financially independent, while
his name and business is thoroughly
known all throughout the South Atlantic
States. He married Miss Florine Dunlop,
of Macon, Ga., now one of our most pop-
ular society ladies, and who comes from
a family conspicuous throughout Georgia
for the beauty of its women.

COMPROMISE BREACH
OF PROMISE SUIT

A Chicago Newsboy That Pros-
pered at Newport
News.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEWPORT NEWS, Va. July 7.—The
Newport-Morehead breach of promise suit
was compromised to-day, and the matter
will not be taken to the Court of Appeals,
as was announced. The case was
tried, the jury in the first trial giving
Miss Nettall, who resides in Chicago,
one thousand dollars. In the second
trial, which ended a few days ago, she
received a verdict of two thousand five
hundred dollars. It is understood that the
compromise was on a sum of less than a
thousand dollars.

Miss Nettall sued Morehead, who is a
merchant here, for \$5,000 damages, claim-
ing that he had promised to marry her when
both were living in Chicago in 1898, and
that he had broken the promise about a
year ago. In 1898 Morehead was a boy in
knickerbockers, selling newspapers and
buckling boots on the streets of Chicago.
Since coming here, several years ago, he
has made considerable money.

The young woman, who is said to be
eight years older than the man, came
here nearly a year ago in response to a
telegram from a mutual friend of the
parties, who wired her that Morehead
was ready to marry her. On her arrival
Morehead positively refused to go to the
altar, and she at once entered suit for
damages.

At that time she has been support-
ing herself here by working as a dress-
maker.

BASE-BALL.

No Games Yesterday in National
League—Scores Elsewhere.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Scores Yesterday.

Pittsburg-Chicago (rain).
Where They Play To-day.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York.....	40	17	742
Chicago.....	38	25	606
Pittsburg.....	33	29	531
Cincinnati.....	38	34	549
Brooklyn.....	28	42	499
Boston.....	25	42	373
Philadelphia.....	20	46	353

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Scores Yesterday.

Washington-Philadelphia (rain).
Boston, 4; New York, 0.
Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 2.

Where They Play To-day.
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston.....	40	22	648
New York.....	40	24	625
Chicago.....	38	29	567
Pittsburg.....	33	29	531
Philadelphia.....	28	39	492
Detroit.....	28	35	441
Washington.....	11	51	177

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.
Scores Yesterday.

At Nashville: Nashville, 3; Atlanta, 0.
At Memphis: Little Rock, 4; Memphis, 1.
At Shreveport: Shreveport, 4; New Orleans, 7.
At Birmingham: Birmingham, 7; Mont-
gomery, 2.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.
Scores Yesterday.

At Jacksonville: Jacksonville, 6; Macon, 3.
At Savannah: Savannah, 5; Augusta, 1.

Bristol, 2; Wytheville, 1.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BRISTOL, Va., July 7.—Two of the
main events of baseball between Bristol, Va.,
and Bristol were played here to-day. It was